

Economics and Finance

Referencing By Florence D'Ath

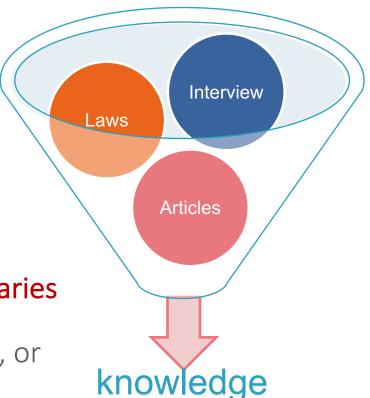


National University of Laos, Vientiane

What is this workshop about?

In the legal field, *before* writing a text, we first conduct a broad and general research on the topic ("pre-research"):

- we read books, articles or other written materials on the subject
- we read and analyse the relevant law and case-law
- we read newspapers
- we watch TV programs or documentaries
- we conduct interviews (academically, or "field interviews").







Once we have gained sufficient knowledge, we start writing our own opinions / ideas on the topic.

In this process, every time we *repeat* or *rephrase* what we have learned from another source (e.g. an online newspaper or a book), it is essential to **refer to this source**.





- This workshop is about **referencing**, i.e. the action of including references to external sources in a text
- A reference can be defined as the mention of a writer, a book, etc. in a piece of writing, showing where particular information was found

(Definition found in the online Cambridge Dictionary)

This is a reference!

Structure of this workshop



- 1. Referencing: why is it important?
- 2. How to do it correctly? (different styles)
- 3. Practical exercises

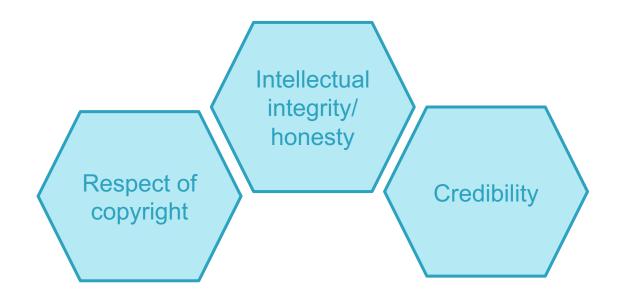
Referencing: why is it important?



Why is it important?



Three main reasons:







In Luxembourg, women have acquired the right to vote on May 8, 1919.* The Parliament adopted a law according to which women were allowed to participate to elections. Which law??

* Wikipedia, <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_women%27s_suffrage#1919</u>.

This source might not be reliable / complete. It lacks <u>credibility</u>.





In Luxembourg, women have acquired the right to vote on May 8, 1919.* On that day, the Constituent Assembly of Luxembourg voted in favour of universal suffrage, extending the right to vote to all citizens over age 21, regardless of sex (39 votes in favour, 11 votes against and 1 abstention).**

I refer to the original law, as well as the work of well-known experts, to show that this information is reliable/credible. I am also *intellectually honest* towards the other authors.

* Law of du 15 May 1919 revising article 52 of the Constitution, published on 16/05/1919 in Memorial A33, Permalink ELI <u>http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/1919/05/15/n3/jo</u>.

** M. Engel, R. Wagener, *Die Einführung des Frauenwahlrechts in Luxemburg*, in Goetzinger, Lorang, Wagener (eds) « Wenn nun wir Frauen auch das Wort ergreifen… », Luxembourg 1997, p. 90-92.

Referencing in the legal field: how to do it correctly?





In the legal field, when referring to another author, it is important to ensure that:

- a) the opinion/idea of the author is correctly reproduced; and that
- b) the reference itself is correct (source).

How to do it correctly ?



a) Is the opinion/idea of the author correctly reproduced?

Two ways to reproduce an idea:

- Quotation= copy-paste of (part of) the text + reference!!
- Paraphrasing = re-explaining an idea or opinion in different terms + reference!!

Example



Quotation vs paraphrasing:

- Article 38 of the Lao PDR Constitution states: "Citizens of both genders enjoy equal rights in the political, economic, cultural and social fields and in family affairs."*
- = quotation ("....")
- The Lao PDR Constitution provides that all Lao citizens should be treated equally, including in the political field.*

= paraphrasing

* Article 38 of the Lao People's Democratic Republic's Constitution of 1991 (consolidated version), translated to English and made available by the Constitute Project (<u>https://www.constituteproject.org</u>).

How to do it correctly ?



b) Is the reference *itself* correct?

- It is important to be accurate and complete when writing references, so that the reader can find back the source ! (ex. Name of the author, *Book title*, editor, year of publication, page number);
- Different rules exist, depending on the style used. Make sure to always use the same style throughout one text.





Quotation vs paraphrasing:

- _Article 37
- Article 38 of the Lao PDR Constitution states: "Citizens of both genders enjoy equal rights in the political, economic, cultural and social fields and in family affairs."*
- = quotation ("....")
- The Lao PDR Constitution provides that all Lao citizens should be treated equally, including in the political field.*

= paraphrasing Article 37

* Article 38 of the Lao People's Democratic Republic's Constitution of 1991 (consolidated version), translated to English and made available by the Constitute Project (<u>https://www.constituteproject.org</u>).



Most popular referencing styles in the field of law / social sciences:

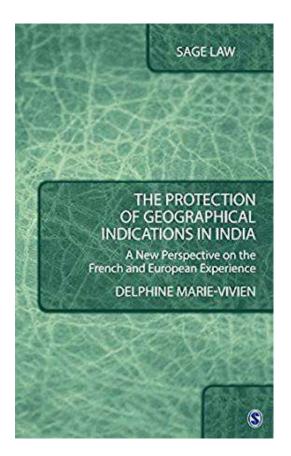
- Chicago (in Asia, mainly);
- Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities (OSCOLA, in Europe, mainly)
- Harvard (in the US, mainly)
- Modern Language Association (MLA)
- American Psychological Association (APA style)

Example



Reference to a book:

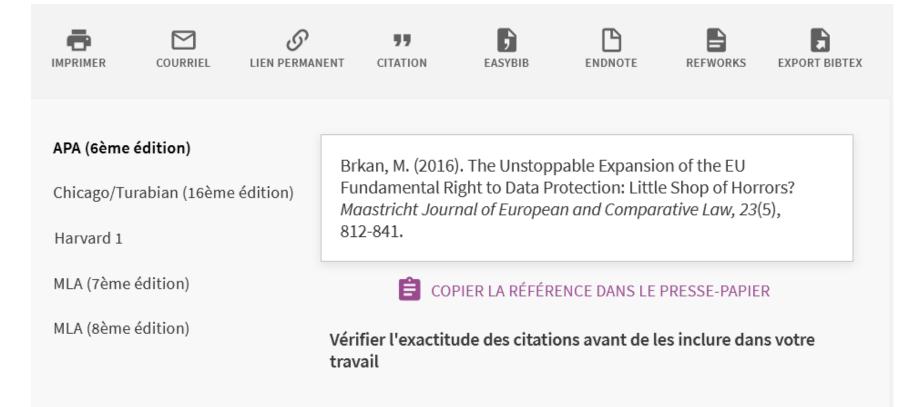
- Chicago : Marie-Vivien, Delphine. The Protection of Geographical Indications in India: A New Perspective on the French and European Experience. SAGE Law. 2015.
- APA: Marie-Vivien, D. (2015). The protection of geographical indications in India : A new perspective on the French and European experience (SAGE law).
- Harvard: Marie-Vivien, D. (2015) The protection of geographical indications in India : a new perspective on the French and European experience. SAGE law.



Tips and tricks



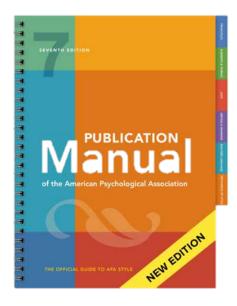
Most academic databases offer "already made" references: you just need to choose a style and add the correct page number!



Tips and tricks

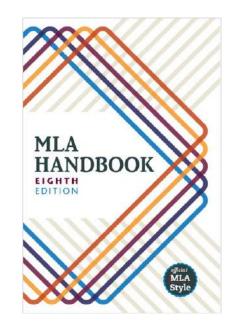


Otherwise, you can check the rules of your favourite referencing style online, and write down all references accordingly:



The Chicago Manual of Style

> THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE for Writers, Editors, and Publisher

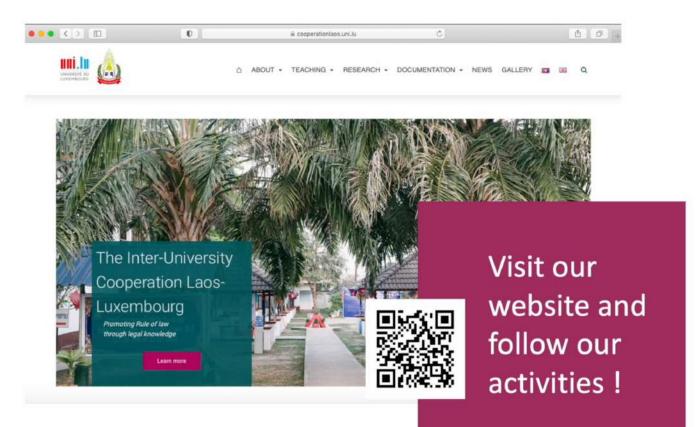




Thank you!



Florence D'Ath Doctoral researcher / Attorney florence.dath@uni.lu



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